SPFICE N. W. COENBR OF FULTON AND HAREAU STR.

TERMS each in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD cents per co, y 47 for annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Sa urday at 6½ cents per copy, or \$5 per onnum the Euro ea. Edition \$4 per ansum to any art of forest rition, and \$5 to any part of the Continent. b th to include stage.

ALL LETTERS by made for Subscriptions or with Adversarian to be post paid, or the postage till be deducted from the money remitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed ever day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL-JULLIEN'S CONCERT. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Macheth-Pinate of

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-IRELAND AS IT IS-

MIBLO'S, Breadway-PAQUITA-MEDINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. THE RIVALS-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Tom's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Love IN A MAZE-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-TRY NG IT ON-MIL-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRANCO-CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musica Hall 1666 Broad-BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 529 Broadway-Buckley's

BANVARD'S GEORANA, 506 Broadway-PANORAMA OF

HOPE CHAPEL, 716 Broadway-FRANKESSTEIN'S PARC-ACADEMY HALL, GE Broadway-Streeping MAR.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway-Day and Evening. BIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE.

CHINESE ROOMS, 509 Broadway-Perham's Gipt Exer-

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE ART-UNION GALLERY, BY BROADWAY.

New York, Tuesday, October 11, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The royal mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places

in Europe :-LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LOYDON-Edwards, Sandford & Co., Cornbill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at three p'clock this afternoon. The WERKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine

O'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

## The News.

The steamship Illinois arrived yesterday with the California mails to the 16th ult., and about one mil lion and a quarter in gold dust on freight and in the hands of passengers. In addition to some further intelligence from the Golden State, this arrival enables us to publish late and very interesting news from Bonora, New Granada, Jamaica, &c.

The accounts of the merciless depredations of the Indians in Sonora are truly startling and melancholy The savages were murdering the whites, including women and children, wherever they could be found. From appearances the pale faces would in a short be totally exterminated unless Santa Anna should speedily push forward a strong military force to protect them.

Little change has occurred in the state of political affairs on the island of Jamaica since the date of our last advices. The opponents of the existing administration were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new Governor, who was coming in the steamer Brisk and has probably reached Kingston by this time. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Danish brig Enchantress, which had been out some

Our news from the republic of Costa Rica extends to a fortnight later than that which we previously had. From other portions of Central America the had ceased between the little republics of Honduras and Guatemala, and that treaties of peace and amity were being or had been negotiated between some of the other republics. There had been severe shocks of earthquake felt in several parts of Costa Rica. The port of Iztapan, in Guatemala, was formally closed on the 13th of July, by order of the supreme government, and its business transferred to San Jose de Guatemala.

With the exception of the announcement that the appointment of Hon. John Y. Mason as Minister to France will be officially promulgated to-day, we received nothing in the shape of political news from Washington yesterday. A rumor was current in this city during the afternoon that the removal of Collector Bronson had been positively decided on, but as our correspondents make no mention of the matter the statement is probably premature.

A despatch from Washington states that much excitement exists among the Creek Indians, and trouble is anticipated with them, in consequence of the recent arrest and punishment of certain parties who were guilty of introducing liquor into their country. Some interesting information to those connected with the revenue and naval service is also contained in the despatch.

The near approach of the election keeps the politicians of this State busily employed in making their nominations for legislative, judicial and local offices. For State Senators we perceive that Sanford C. Parker has been selected by the adamantines of Onondaga county, Daniel G. Dorrance by the whigs of Oneida, and Col. Cook by the temperance party of Erie. The whigs of this city will hold their primary elections to-day. The delegates to the Adamantine Judiclary Convention met last evening, and, after organizing and naming candidates to be balloted for, adjourned till to-morrow.

Elections take place for State and other officers in Pennsy.vania and Ohio to-day. Great excitemen exists among the democrats in Philadelphia in con sequence of a rumored understanding between the whigs and natives to support the same ticket, in which case the nominees of the former party would probably be defeated.

Forty-two persons died of yellow fever in New Orleans during the week ending last Saturday morning. The reports from the interior of Louis ans declare that some towns have been nearly

depopulated by the epidemic.

One of the most destructive fires ever experienced in Providence occurred yesterday morning. During the work of devastation by the flames several fight took place between the firemen, in one of which man named Doughty was brutally beaten to death.

Snow, accompanied by hail, fell in Syracuse yesterday afternoon. According to the weather-wise this early appearance of snow is indicative of a severe

In the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderme Peck offered a resolution to regulate the rate of speed at which the Hudson River Railroad cars should be driven, in consequence of the number of accidents which have recently occurred. Alderman Doherty seconded the resolution, and said that in the history of steam navigation he never heard of such a amount of recklessness as was exhibited on that por tion of the line which runs through his ward. Th resolution was referred. The Alderman of the Sixth moved that in the matter of opening the Jones' Wood Park, the name of the Mayor should be stricken out from the Commissioners, and that of the Street oners inserted. Alderman Sturtevant said that the Legislature passed the act upon the grossest | tribute his share to avert the danger.

misrepresentations, and in conflict with the actions of the board; the citizens of New York are opposed to it; but it is got up by a number of interested individuals for the purpose of enhancing their property. He voted for the adoption of the resolutions. Alderman Alvord said that though the Legislature voted for it, the city was to pay for it, and he would vote for the resolution, which was ultimately adopted. A veto from the Mayor w s received against raising the salary o Alfred C ancellor, the scrivener of the Halls of Justice, from \$800 to \$1,250.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Epis copal Church held its fifth day's meeting in St. John's Church vesterdey. The most important and interest ing portion of the proceeedings was a debate which arose upon a proposition of the Rev. Dr. Mason, of Indiana, to the effect that the delegates re-express their good feeling and sympathy for the delegat of d vines from the Church of England, and their desire for a more intimate interchange of opinion with the established Church of that country. Many eminent lay members thought that this savored of a union between Church and State here, which they said was most repugnant to the American mind, as was any idea of an interference by the Angliican Church in our ecclesiastical affairs. The resolutions of courtesy were adopted, the members unanimously eschewing all notion of contemplating thereby a church establishment here, or any union with the hierarchy or civil heads of churches in

The steamship Canada is about due at Halifax. with one week's later news from Europe. It is thought that the Humboldt, advertised to leave Southampton for New York on the 28th ult., was detained at Havre by low tides. Her owners consequently do not expect her to arrive before to mor-

The Fluancial and Political Condition of the United States.

The year 1837 was one of the most disastrous in the annals of our country. One thousand of our most distinguished merchants, shipowners, manufacturers, and financiers, in the city of New York, broke down in the space of two or three weeks, and forty thousand more were struck down in the country, causing failures to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. and involving all the banks and the States themselves, a few years after, in the same catastrophe. The social calamities which followed in the train of this terrible reversion in trade and finance are yet fresh in the minds of thousands. Families in wealthy and affluent circumstances were reduced to penury-widows and orphans to whom a competency had been secured, driven to want—and the honest workmen, depending for the support of their wives and children on the wages of their daily labor, abandoned to idleness and despair. The savings of years of patient industry, the wealth amassed by long and successful labor, were swept off by one fell blow, and the hopes and prospects of numberless families irretrievably ruined.

What was the origin of this commercial,

financial, and social revolution? Many causes no doubt conspired to produce it; but the chief cause, to which all others were subordinate, was the administration of Martin Van Buren, and its mercenary spirit, which had already infused itself into the three last years of the administration of his immediate predecessor. It was the spoils politicians of the Albany Regency, with Gov. Marcy at their head, who produced the calamity of 1837. It was the men who looked upon the whole problem of government as the art of procuring majorities at the polls, no matter by what reckless or despicable means, who did the mischief. What were commerce, manufactures, agriculture, justice, the honor of the republic at home and abroad-what the great mission of the United States, to men who treated every office under the government as public plunder, and whose governmental philosophy and ethics were summed up in Marcy's motto, "To the victors

belong the spoils ?" The administration of Martin Van Buren wa ushered in with great promises, and with reiterated professions of honesty and integrity. A surplus of thirty millions had accumulated ient to control co enterprise and to affect every species of industry; the country was supposed to be prosperous beyoud all precedent; yet at bottom there was nothing but delusion, false pretensions, arrogant presumption, and want of system and knowledge, in all the arrangements of the government. The crash at last came-wealth. credit, the surplus in the treasury, the popularity and power of the administration, finally Martin Van Buren himself, together with the Albany Regency, and all the vagabonds and spoilsmen under it, were swept from the board.

We are now on the eve of a similar revolution, under the auspices of Marcy and the younger Van Buren. The vultures and spoilsmen of the party have again possession of the government, and are prostituting it to the same infamous purposes. Our paper circulation is more expanded than it was in 1837; banks have mulplied in all directions; State credits, county credits, town and city credits, as well as railroad and canal credits, have multiplied beyond anything dreamed of in 1836 and 1837, and the increasing imports will soon raise the surplus revenue in the treasury from thirty to fifty millions of dollars. And in the face of these appalling difficulties, the threatening aspects of our foreign relations, and the approaching revival of sectional agitation at home, the power and influence of the administration are frittered away in the distribution of the spoils among drunken vagabonds and rowdy politicians! In the midst of a financial crisis, and surrounded by dangers from which to escape will require all the talent and all the experience of thinking and reflecting statesmen, our Secretary of the Treasury issues his mandate to the Collector of New York to take care of the weighers, gaugers, tide-waiters, and watchmen of the

Is this not enough to alarm our business community? Can they look with passive indifference upon the present condition of the country? Are they willing to trust their property and credit-the results of their enterprise and labor-to the hands of the present spoils Cabinet? Have they not an abiding interest in the faithful, energetic and statesmanlike management of public affairs? And are they not in the end the victims of every weak, vacillating, corrupt, plundering administration? Why, then, should they not move in a body to rid the country and the President of Marcy. Davis, Guthrie, and the whole bunch of govern mental burglars, whose minds cannot rise above the consideration of public plunder and the distribution of the spoils among personal friends and mercenary followers? Let the business community take the matter in hand at once; let them form associations, and appoint committees whose special business it shall be to procure the removal of the Cabinet, and let them not rest till the task is accomplished. We are on the eve of a great revolution in finance commerce and politics, and it is the duty and interest of every honest man to con-

Our Foreign Relations and Present Po-

Has it occurred to Secretary Marcy and his piebald associates in the Cabinet, that while they are playing a game of fox and geese with a score or so of petty clerks and expectants in the New York Custom House, or visiting anathamas upon Mr. Edwards Lester for doubting the orthodoxy of free soil agitators, in or out of office, the great Powers of Europe have been carefully at work in reconnoitering our political system, with a double view of ascertaining its bearings upon them and the best means of dividing our councils and crippling our power as a nation?

While the Cabinet at Washington finds congenial employment in the small tricks and weak devices of a half dozen camp followers and sutlers, by whom Gen. Pierce is surrounded, the great issue between Europe and America is being settled and pressed for trial. Whatever may be the signs of war in the East, and however men may speculate upon them, there is no question there which has not been practically decided. The power of Russia is as com plete on the Continent of Europe as that of the United States on this Continent. The great controversy which the future conceals is not between Russia and Turkey, but between Russia and the United States. Say what you will-give to England all the power she now asks, make Austria a perpetual empire, assure to France all that she posses, yield to the German States what you please, and when you have done there still remains before you the colossal power of the Muscovite Czar stretching his arms East, West, North, and South-consolidating his energies, enlarging his capacities by all the means that can strengthen his subjects, stimulating industry, encouraging and patronizing the arts, forcing and appropriating channels of commerce at every desirable point-now protecting, then despoiling-taking from Sweden more than remains to that ancient kingdom, from Poland what is equal to the Austrian empire, from Turkey in Europe what is nearly equal to Prussia, from Turkey in Asia as much as all the smaller States of Germany, Belgium, and Holland together, from Persia the area of England, from Tartary an extent equal to Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain. Her frontier has been advanced seven hundred miles towards Berlin and Vienna, four hundred miles towards Constantinople; she has reached and now passed the Vistula, the Danube, and the Araxes. She now presses again upon Turkey, China, and Japan, and holds in her hands the kingdom of Denmark to open her to the North Sea.

Such, in a word, is a portrait of the great rival power to America, Russia.

Two principles underlie the movements of these contestants for dominion. Russia is a naked, unmitigated military despotism-it rests upon the Asiatic principle in government, and is avowedly sustained by the divine right of the Czar to reign, and passive obedience on the part of his subjects. To this we oppose the association of American freemen; and ultimately. perhaps much sooner than is expected, the great struggle will come off between these rival and antagonistic powers.

Even now their outposts are in conflict. Since the American Revolution this government has been performing its silent work of conquest upon the weaker but opposing European monarchical system. The wars of Napoleon were susained by the republican spirit of Western Eu rope contending with the extreme doctrines of control which prevailed in Eugland, France. Austria, Italy, Spain and Russia. The very question raised was that of legitimacy; but it was decided without consulting the power that really brought on the issue. The republican movement in Europe in 1848 was another contest between the cutposts of the opposing principles. These struggles have not borne at all upon the main question—the real parties to the struggle. They have, however, been traced by every Europern government to their sourceto the United States. There is not a Cabinet in the world where the great Powers are represented that does not regard this government as not only the true author of all the revolutionary movements on the continent-as the special disturber of Western Europe-but the only formidable obstacle to the dominion of despotism hereafter. The peace of the Continent can not be maintained so long as the United States presents such an example of prosperity. wealth and power, in an opposing, an antago nistic system. The Cabinet at Washington should remember this great fact. It is time that they begin to appreciate their responsibility. and to learn the bearing of their policy upon international as well as mere local offairs. The movements of governments on the other side of the water effect our position and render necessary every precaution. The revolution in France and the establishment there of the Empire—the critical position and doubtful tenure of its Emperor-the sudden and friendly union between the Cabinets of London and Paristheir subserviency to Russia on the Eastern question-their abandonment of Turkey and their surrender to the Czar the control of Europe, involving at once the immolation of Turkey and the sacrifice of Denmark; all these events have a bearing upon the United States and will certainly affect our political and commercial relations with the world.

It is impossible to overlook the series of rapid and startling political movements which in Europe have followed each other in quick succession during the last year; and especially so as it is now manifest that their tendency if not their purpose has been more to bear upon the United States, and to divide their strength than upon any other Power, not excepting Turkey. The latter government is harmless as a system and defenceless as a nation. It opposes nothing to Russia beyond geographical obstacles and the meteor flashes of a deep-seated religious fanaticism. On the other hand, the United States have reached that period in their progress when they exert a positive, inherent, and never-ceasing influence upon the political relations of the world. This is not found in the acts of our public men, nor is it confined to the mere dissemmination of our opinions. It comes from the principle which unites us in government, a principle at warever at war-with that which prevails on the other side of the water. We have risen to that nosition which not only commands notice from the great Powers, but, unfortunately, also their active and combined opposition. The formidable character of our system not more than the extent of our resources render us at once an object of hatred and a target at which the shafts of despotism will be forever hurled. We have geographical defences against assaults in our isolation; we have a marvellous power of concentrating our physical energies through the agency of a net-work of rail-

boundless productions enough to meet all possible demands of consumption; we have gold silver, lead, iron, everything requisite to give us power at home. In addition to these we have cotton; and we so far control its production, and through it the industry of England, as to place the latter government in dependance upon us. Above all this we have the sympathies of at least one-third of Europe-an auxiliary to our institutions that cannot be conquered, and which must ever operate to hold in check combinations against us—a secret power, whose strength cannot be measured, hose conquests are silent, whose ultimate dominion is inevitable.

We have slavery, too, and in that is our strength and our weakness; the former in its production and the direct influence it exerts apon the labor of Europe, and thus indirectly upon the peace of the world; our weakness. because it is the only point upon which, by the aid of misrepresentation and ignorance, the masses of other governments can be made to unite in condemnation of our system and in assaults upon it. To this we are indebted for the combined movement of British and French abolitionists, and the agitators of this country. against our domestic peace. It was this that originated the tripartite treaty, and the movement of Austria, backed by all the great Powers, on the subject of the Smyrna rescue. The aristocracy of Europe-the natural enemies of our system, those who will ultimately be sacrificed by it-finding no other assailable point, have turned their whole force upon American slavery as the only possible means of paralyzing and crippling the colossal energies

of the republic. To what extent we are indebted for this formidable combination against us to the defection of the Van Burens and their associates in 1848 and since, we leave to the conscientious to determine. They were at least spies in the camp of patriotism-they pointed out the weakness of our position, sowed in our ranks the seed of discord, invited our enemies at home and abroad to assail us, and when the hour of trial comes they will consummate a life of treachery by an act of open treason. Let us go one step

While we are thus arrayed before the tribunals of the world, and threatened with attacks from the combined Powers of Europe on the pretext of slavery, the Cabinet at Washington is actually playing into the hands of our enemies by strengthening its agitators in this country and in England. At the hour of greatest need-at a moment the most critical at the very time when our government should be fortified by drawing into its councils men of unquestioned patriotism, large capacity and undoubted devotion to the constitution, the administration is surrounded by agitators and the tools of agitators, spoilsmen, political managers, repentant free soilers, and vagrant abolitionists. To save their own necks they have declared an amnesty to traitors. Is it not full time for our really patriotic President to review his points at once, and apply the only practical remedy in his power ?- remove

THOSE THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS AT HA-VANA-ANOTHER JOB FOR SECRETARY MARCY. On the eighteenth of July last we published the statement, dated July 8, of William Freeburn, William Atkins, and Harvey C. Parks, American sallors confined in prison at Havana to "Gov. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington," the substance of which was briefly as follows :-

These three men shipped from New York in the bark Jasper, on what was represented to be a legitimate trading voyage to Sierra Leone, but, on nearing the coast of Africa, it was announced that the vessel had been sold. She was then ran down the coast, and, shipping a cargo of slaves, turned about, and finally succeeded in landing the said cargo safely on the south side of Cuba. But the ship, in her endeavors to hug the shore, was run aground, when to escape the British cruisers, perhaps, she was set on fire, and burned to the waters edge, and the crew dispersed. These three men took to sea in a boat, expecting to be picked up in a day or two and brought home. But, on landing one day for supplies, they were seized and put on board the Spanish war schooner Habanero, brought up to Havana, and put in the Punta prison, where, according to our

latest advices, they are still confined. Now, the question arises, why has not Secretary Marcy made some inquiries into this case? Why were these men seized by the Cuban authorities? Why imprisoned? Why still detained? What are the charges against them? What are the proofs? These questions should have been promptly put upon information of the aforesaid facts. Our Premier could not have failed receiving this information from the published statement in the HERALD. But we learn that our Acting Consul has also attended to the matter, and that the prisoners are much disappointed that nothing in consequence has been done towards their release. Why not ?- that's the question-why not?

We understand that one of these men is an Irishman another a Scotchman, and another a native of the United States, but that they are all American citizens. This fact, prima facie, gives them the right to demand the interposition of the home government. But they were among the crew of a piratical ship, and were thus outlawed. Not so fast. They positively assert that they were deceived into service on board the Jasper by false pretences, and that on discovering her true character they asked to be discharged, but were compelled by force of deadly weapons to remain on duty down to the landing of the ship at the island of Cuba. These declarations entitle them, at all events, to a fair examination, before they are adjudged as outlaws. The fact that they are American citizens makes their government responsible for their protoction against any unjust and unwarrantable punishments from the provincial officials of a foreign power. According to their own statement, these men do not owe their imprisonment to the fact that they were a portion of the crew of a slave-ship. The proof of that fact would probably have secured their prompt discharge, as having been in the service of the Queen Mother of Spain. They were doubtless picked up and imprisoned as American fillibusteroes in disguise; and if this be so they have a powerful claim to the immediate attentions of our Premier, because the suspicions of Spanish officials at Havana against American citizens, whether as passengers or as sailors, have been carried quite far enough in all conscience.

We do hope, and trust, and pray, therefore that Master Marcy will take up this case, and make a case of it, on account of the political capital that may be made out of it, if for no roads and internal steam navigation; we have other purpose. It may be turned to good ac-

count in our November elections, Collector Bronson and Company. Who knows It may be turned over to compound interest for the campaign of 1856. Only think of that. As the Koszta document has secured the good will of all the Hungarians and Germans, Kossuth and Kinkel included, so may the release of these prisoners in the Punta Castle at Havana operate in securing the friendship of the Scotch and the Irish. And what more would be required to make our Premier invincible at the next Baltimore Convention? Nothing. Let him, then, at once take up the cudgels in behalf of those three American prisoners in the Punta. It is not necessary in the beginning to inquire whether they are or are not members of the church in good standing, and regular attendants at "the stated preaching of the gospel." Their religion and their antecedents could be inquired into afterwards. The first object, if possible, should be save the poor fellows alive. After that our Premier may attend to any patching which their breeches or their morals may require.

ART AND ARTISTS .- The exposé which we made to the public yesterday, of the treatment which Mr. Powell, an American artist, received from the management of the American Art Union, created a universal burst of indignation among all the intelligent circles in this city against those miserable false pretenders who profess to patronize the arts here. Indeed, such a feeling did our article arouse, that if Mr. Powell's painting had been on exhibition yesterday, the gallery would have been crowded from morning till night. It will be, however, exhibited to-day-for the first time since its removal from the Art Union concern-in the gallery of the Academy of Design, in Broadway, opposite Bond street, and we have no doubt that those who go to see it will agree with us, that it is the most magnificent historical painting that has been ever executed by any of our native artists.

We understand that the miserable hostile feeling exhibited towards Mr. Powell by the management of the Art Union is a matter of historical standing. When it was first proposed in the Congress of the United States to pass a resolution commissioning Mr. Powell to exexcute a work of art worthy of occupying the last vacant panel in the rotunda of the Capitol, the Art Union people actually sent on an agent to Washington for the purpose of opposing the project, and of defeating it in both houses of Congress. Mr. Powell, however, triumphed over them in Washington, and succeeded in obtaining the patronage of Congress; and we have no doubt that he will attain as signal, a triumph over the same pretenders in New York by receiving the marked patronage of the public of this city.

Apropos of art and artists: We have in this metropolis another native born genius in the department of painting. The person we refer to is a lady, a native of this State, who displays talent and genius in the art of portrait painting in water colors on ivory. Her performances in this line are equal to anything we have seen for many years past in Paris or any other capital of Europe. Her name is Mrs. Steel. She has attained much distinction in portrait paintng in several cities of the Union and in Canada. Indeed, her genius is of a very remarkable kind and the skill she has acquired places her productions on a par with what we have seen of the best in the most celebrated salons of Europe. Her quiet modesty and unobtrusiveness in gradually elevating herself to the highest pinnacle of art, deserve the warmest encouragement of an enlightened and generous public. She has rooms, we believe, at the St. Nicholas Hotel,

JOHN P. HALE AT THE TABERNACLE.-The ratification meeting of the independent democracy takes place this evening at the Tabernacle. John P. Hale is announced to speak, with his school. Mr. Hale is a good and effective speaker, and should attract a large and intellicent audience.

Late from South and Central America. We have a fortnight's later news from Costa Ric and other portions of Central America, having received files of La Gaceta, published in San José, up to the 17th September.

There had been felt a very severe shock of an earthquake in the town of Canas on the 24th of August. Not only were all the houses unroofed but everal of them were entirely demolished. Person thus left houseless had to occupy some of the pub lic buildings in Bagases. The earthquake was repeated, though with less damage, on the 8th of September, and the shock continued with more or les violence almost every day. On the 8th a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San José, and on the 1st a violent tempest passed over the city. On th 15th of September a solemn high mass was celebrated in the Cathedral Church of San José in commemoration of Central American Independence His Excellency the President, Don Juan Rafael Mora, did not attend, being confined to his country reidence by indisposition.

The Minister from Costa Rica to the Holy Se had forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the Pontifical bulls conferring on Don Rafael Calos, the chief dignity of the Ecclesiastical Chapter.

Intelligence had been received from Guatemala up to the 5th of August, some days later than that of which we are in receipt. The news is confirmed of all the Guatemalian troops having returned to their territory, and of the greater part of them having gone to the capital. A treaty of peace and friendship had been concluded between the republic of Guatemaia and that of San Salvador, the negotiators being for the first Senor Payon, and for the second Senor Zaldivar. The port of Istapan was formally closed by the decree of the supreme government on 13th July, and its business transferred to the port of

The dates from San Salvador are to the 12th of August. A great fete had been celebrated by the inhabitants of that republic on the occasion of escaping victoriously from the crisis which threatened the stability of the government. The Hondurian Commissioner had returned to that State, after having left on a good footing the mediation of the Salvadorian government with that of Guatemala, in relation to the question between the latter and Honduras. From New Granada we have dates to the 28th of

September, through files of El Panameno, publishin Panama. Several of the numbers of this journal which have come to hand are occupied with the publication of diplomatic correspondence between the Peruvian government and the Minister from New Granada. It is thus seen that the republics of Central and South America are beginning to follow in the same course initiated by the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore in publishing what was theretofore considered State secrets. The Panameno also publishes a law State secrets. The Panameno also publishes a law on matrimory, enacted by the Congress of New Granada, in which it is provided that marriages be celebrated before one of the parochial justices. A divorce can be effected where both parties desire it by applying to the judge of the crenit. The sacerdotal celebration is utterly overlooked, and, according to the terms of the law, would not be valid. President Obando, in authorizing the publication of this law, accompanied it with an article in the official journal, stating that though he had appended his flat to it, and so far as making the contract a pu ely civil one agreed with its framers, yethe had serious doubts as to the progriety of allowing divorces to be obtained with such facility.

Flour closed dull yesterday for common brands of State \$6.68. Wheat and corn were without material chan Mess pork closed at \$17 a \$17 12, and only 400 or 500 be cotton were sold, with a dull and heavy market. What disposition would Congress make of the sur revenue? This question was mooted and discussed an revenue? This question was mooted and discussed amo the merchants. It was considered one of great imp tance, and gave rise to a variety of opinions regarding Some were in favor of having the government purchi its outstanding bonds at any price, while others were cidedly opposed to this policy. It was contended that was unusual for a government to redeem its liabilities advance, at such enormous premiums; that it was a m sure which, if not urged forward by the indirect influ of foreign bond-holders, it certainly operated very ma-rially in their favor. They hold much the land est amount of these bonds, and would only the government demand in a ratio to secure highest premiums, the principal and interest of whi they drew in specie. If the bonds were held by citize of the United States their redemption at a premium

> conducted on similar principles. What same man wor deem it sound policy to purchase his notes before they came due, at a premium of twenty-one per cent? For the sake of argument, let it be assumed that bonds of the government amounted to \$60,000,000, at a per cent interest, having an average of eleven years to ru and suppose the government in possession of a surplus sixty millions of dollars, and that it could place it safe or with ample guarantees, in a sinking fund, at six p cent, which would be the best course to purchase the de as far as it would go, at twenty-one per cent premium, to place it so that its interest would meet the inter and the principal, and finally, at the end of eleven yea sink the principal? In this way sixty millions of doll could be made to pay sixty millions of debt at maturi whereas, were the whole sixty millions to be redeemed an average premium of twenty-one per cent, it would \$12,600,000 by the operation. The same argument woo hold good with greater or less sums, and for a shorter longer time to run. It was believed by some that Co gress should withdraw the discretion from the Secreta of the Treasury to purchase bonds at such enormous p miums. Those who objected to the funding system so mainly on the ground that it could not be establis on a safe, solid and reliable basis. They said it would r do to loan the money to the States-that they would ne pay it back-citing a previous example in point. Othsidered that a safe sinking fund could and ought to organized. State bonds might be pledged as collateral curity, at half their value on the face of them, or railre bonds guaranteed by them-that was, on bonds of thousand dollars loan, five thousand might be obtained six per cent interest; and whenever the interest sho fail to be paid, the government should be emp ered to sell the same. Or the States might, another case, give liens on public property, with poto sell in case of the failure of the payment of intere These, with other plans of establishing a sinking fund a sound basis, were suggested. It was bad economy keep thirty millions of dollars idle, and equally waste to throw away large sums in the form of premiums. reserved, or sinking fund, was desirable on many accou A foreign war, with a stringent money market, might

though not justifiable—however large, would exercise

beneficial influence on the financial affairs of the count.
The economy of individuals and of governments should

The news from California was referred to. The state the produce markets was considered discouraging. Fluiled low. It was estimated by some that Califor would this year produce about 200,000 barrels of fic Supplies of other farm produce were also becoming ab dant. The mining news was considered good.

far curtail importations as to reduce the revenue be

on its own account, the current revenues would soon

found insufficient to meet the exigences of the case. No

advocated the expenditure of the surplus in wasteful

periments in aid of private railroad building, or ot

projects. The subject was one of interest, and our sp

only allows us to glance at the opinions entertained

commercial men in reference to it.

the amount necessary to carry on the government.

## The Law Courts.

The criminal business was commenced yesterday in United States District Court, before Judge Ingersoll. Portuguese named Gonzales was found guilty of an assi with a knife, on the high seas, and a man named Goo was convicted of larceny. In the United States Cir. Court Judge Nelson gave two decisions in admiralty on peal. In the Supreme Court the case of the Russ Reid pavement in the Bowery is still on. In the Super Court, special term, the case of Hope against the Sixth Fighth avenue railroad, was again postponed, but Broadway Railroad case came up before Judge Duer for gument, on the question as to whether any person but Attorney General has the right to institute proceedi against the project. The case of Keeler against Chur for alleged libel on the commercial position of plain still occupies the attention of the first branch of the C mon Pleas. The second part adjourned, no cause be ready. Part one of the Superior Court was also adjour for want of business. In the second part a sealed ver taining goods, though the defence was that it was im sible to ascertain where the plaintiffs resided, in con

quence of insufficiency of direction.

We understand that in the Mason Will case the Co of Appeals have unanimously decided that the verdic the jury cannot be disturbed in consequence of the cree in the trust case. The effect of this decision will to divide the property equally among the six childr and one set of grand children. It is said that the lit tion in the Methodist Episcopal Church case is likely terminate, as negotiations are on foot with the b agents of this city for its immediate settlement. The stment has been referred to Judge McLean, of United States Supreme Court, and he will immedia confer with commissioners of the churches North

Judge Edmonds, presiding justice of the Supreme Co of this city, is a candidate for re-election.

We perceive that a case affecting the rights of tra

ers recently came on for trial in Ohio-as many sim actions frequently occupy our judiciary, we here re actions frequently occupy our judiciary, we here relit: It was an action brought by a gentleman agathe owners of a steamboat on which he had lost a tricontaining \$2,000. The Court held that the compwere bound to pay for the loss of ordinary baggage, not for anything of unusual value, unless it was maknown to them beforehand, so that they could take excare, and charge an extra price for carrying it, cordingly the jury brought in a verdict allowing plaintiff \$300—the value of the trunk and the clothing it—but disallowing the \$2,000.

STATE FAIRS,-The annual State fair of Indiana commence to-day in Lafayette, and continue three da Springfield, and be held four days.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DESCRIP COURT.—Criminal trials. No mirally causes till next week.

SCIPIUME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 8, 10, 11, 20, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 56, 37, 38.

SCIPIUME COURT—Greuit.—Nos. 12752, 130, 171, 176, 1 186, 187, 191, 205, 219, 10145, 241, 243 to 246.

COMMON PLEAS—Part First.—Nos. 668, 669, 672, 674, 678, 679, 683, 684, 688, 694, 694, 698, 696, 1 Part Second.—Nos. 713, 718 to 720, 722, 726, 728-to 744, 746, 748. 144, 745, 748.

144, 745, 748.

SUPERIOR COURT—(Two Branches.)—Nos. 162, 200, 189, 202, 203, 204, 206 to 210, 212 to 218, 220, 223 to

The Directors of the Association for the B
hitton of the industry of all Nations give notice that
children is now open to the public in all its branches.
Some changes and additions will hereafter, from timtime, be made, but in its great departments of raw productanusectured articles, machinery, and fine arts, the exh
won may be now pronounced complete.

The Directors, in making this announcement, take pleas
in saying that, in all its branches, it is by far the most o
problemate and attractive that has ever been made in
resultry, and they believe it will compare favorably with
The display of foreign art, and the producte of the skill
the Old World, is altogether superior to anything ever be
sollected in this country, while the inventive ingenetic
mechanical skill, and this industrial energy of our own per
have never before been made so apparent.
The comparpies and the talent of over 6,000 exhibitors h
produced this array of the most beautiful and useful produred human intelligence, and the Directors now acrossity in
their fellow citiens to embrace the present opportunity
gramine and to study a collection, the like of which never
teen, and, in all probability, will not in many years again
effect to their observation.

The exhibition will close in the month of Becember near

THEODORE SEL LABAN C. STUART, Acting Secretary.

Colored Daguerreotypes.-The most bea utuly colored dagnerrootypus in America, taken hy MEA BROTHERS, No. 235 Broadway, New York. Every that the complexion and color of dress is faithfully render and as brilliant and durable as ministure paintin N. B.—Operators supplied with a full set of colors, and necessary information to produce these truly beautiful spenses of art, on reasonable terms.